## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Light-trapping enhanced ZnO-MoS<sub>2</sub> core-shell nanopillar arrays for broadband ultraviolet-visiblenear infrared photodetection

Ling Ning, ‡ Tianhao Jiang, ‡ Zhibin Shao, \* Ke Ding, Xiujuan Zhang, and Jiansheng Jie\*

Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology (Nano-CIC), Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Carbon-Based Functional Materials & Devices, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, P. R. China

\*Email: jsjie@suda.edu.cn; zbshao@suda.edu.cn.

*‡*Dual Contributors



**Figure S1.** (a-c) Top-view SEM images of ZnO NP arrays with different spacings of 2.5, 4, and 10  $\mu$ m, respectively. (d-f) Tilted-view SEM images of ZnO NP arrays with different heights of 1.5, 3, and 4.5  $\mu$ m, respectively.



Figure S2. The growth process of ZnO NP.



Figure S3. XRD pattern of the MoS<sub>2</sub> film directly deposited on the sapphire substrate.



Figure S4. TEM images of  $ZnO-MoS_2$  core-shell NPs with different  $MoS_2$  layer thicknesses of 6, 22, and 75 nm, respectively.



**Figure S5.** Simulated absorption spectra of ZnO-MoS<sub>2</sub> core-shell NP arrays with different (a) spacings and (b) heights.



**Figure S6.** Photocurrent spectrum and optical absorption spectrum of the ZnO-MoS<sub>2</sub> core-shell NP array.



Figure S7. Energy band diagram of the ZnO-MoS<sub>2</sub> core-shell NP.